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My collection contains at least fifteen thousand specimens, and, though I have used the above formula for five years, I have yet to find the first trace of insect or larval injury in my herbarium.—DR. J. T. ROTHROCK.

DAMIANA.—In a recent number of the BOTANICAL BULLETIN I introduced an old plant, *Bigelovia veneta*, Gray, under the new name of *Damiana*. I then and there expressed my conviction that its vaunted medical powers would not stand the test of time. To these statements I still adhere. Since the publication of that note I have received from H. Helmich & Co., of Washington, another *Damiana*. This is probably new to science and reaches us from Western Mexico. Dr. Vasey and Mr. Ward determined it to be a *Turnera*, and the latter furnished a good description of it under the name of *Turnera aphrodisiaca*. In favor of this plant there are a number of positive statements as to its value, and also some reported failures. Besides these there are two other kinds of *Damiana*, probably both *Turneras* and both from Mexico. I do not know of any reliable information upon the medical effects (whether good or bad) of either. It is to be observed however that the family of *Turneraceæ* is accredited with tonic properties.—J. T. R.

A MONSTER GRAPE VINE.—A few days since while in the woods with a companion my attention was directed to a vine, which simply looked immense; and, as succeeding measurements go to show, would not be an unfit companion for the California Vine of Centennial notoriety. At a distance of 3 to 8 feet above the ground its trunk measured 36 inches, at 8 to 16 feet, 32 inches, giving respectively diameters of 12 and 10⅔ inches. At about the height of sixteen feet it began to branch and of these branches there were nine with a diameter of from 2 to 4 inches, and six with diameters of from 1 to 1½ inches. These branches spread towards all points of the compass by seizing the support of many large trees near by. Comparing the heights of these trees, over which this wonderful vine had thrown its festoon of branchlets, my companion and myself came to the conclusion that if this vine were spread out upon the ground it would cover a plot with a diameter of not less than 200 feet in all directions.

Indeed, were it not for the seeming incredibility of the extent of this *native monster*, I should have said, in estimating the distance of the drooping branchlets that the branch spread in all directions from the main stalk, that it could hardly have fallen short of 125 feet.

The ground upon which this vine grows is not rich by any means. Two to three inches upon the top represent the decaying debris of the wood vegetation, while below is a compact and tenacious clay. The vine is located near the edge of the timber. The species is not known to the writer, as when observed it had neither leaves nor fruit, but it is probably *V. Labrusca*, L., as that is our common wild grape. However, as *V. cordifolia*, Mx. and *V. æstivalis*, Mx. are both found here, it might be one of these.—A. H. Y.

DODECATHEON MEADIA, L.—Since writing the above I have chanced to examine a most luxuriant growth of the American Cowslip, in which I believe 10,000 specimens of this beautiful plant could be procured. The color of the flowers varies from a rich creamy white to a light purple. The base of the corolla is generally yellowish and has a fringe of reddish brown next the stamens, of which color the base of the stamens partakes more or less. The favorite position of these Cowslips seems to be in the water worn crevices of the upper lime-stone cliff-rocks.—A. H. Y.

SOME NEW MUSCI, BY C. F. AUSTIN.—DICRANUM (CAMPYLOPUS) RAUEI, *n. sp.*—Caule compacte cæspitoso brevi inferne dense tomentoso-radiculoso erecto, foliis subnitidis erectis siccitatis leniter tortilibus e basi lanceolata subulatis convoluto-concavis semel tortis margine dorsoque ad apicem minute serratis, costa mediocri excurrente, reti denso minuto subobscuro basilari duplo majore parum pellucido angulari paullulum inflato; inflorescentia dioica? capsula cylindrica erecto-subincurva lævi pallida haud strumosa, seta circa 8-lineari flexuosa tenuissima gracili pallida, operculo longe rostrato, annulo angusto, peristomii dentibus profunde fissis, calyptra conico-cylindrica basi leniter fissa vix ad operculi basim decedente: colore læte fulvo-viridi.

Colorado, 1875. *Brandegee* (*Rau*).

Readily distinguished by its light yellowish green color, compact growth, shortish twisted convolute nearly smooth leaves with a subexcurrent costa and small cells, flexuose slender pedicel, slightly curved and nearly smooth capsule, and by the very short calyptra—barely more than covering the rostrum of the operculum.

It has somewhat the appearance of *D. fulvum*, but is much smaller and more compact, leaves shorter, costa narrower, reticulation larger, capsule more curved, calyptra shorter, etc. In shape, position and reticulation of the leaves, it is almost precisely like a form of *D. Schraderi*, which I have found near Closter, growing in situations where one would naturally look for *D. fulvum*, and also resembling this species almost exactly in general appearance. In *D. Rauei* the capsule is a little narrower than in *D. Shraderi*, but is of precisely the same color and is also nearly or quite as much incurved. But the latter is a much larger species, the leaves are not shining, and the pedicel is much longer and straight, and the calyptra is much larger, descending to at least the middle of the capsule.

Trichostomum? scitulum, *n. sp.*—Plantæ minutæ subcæspitosæ; caule tenui 12-lineari flexuoso-erecto; foliis distichis (semper?) e basi erecta subvaginante valde undato-patentibus abrupte linealibus canaliculatis laxiuscule areolatis valde scabroso-papillosis margine eroso-serratis,-costa percurrente (vel breviter excurrente?): cætera desunt.

On dry shaded limestone rocks at the zinc mines, Ogdensburg, New Jersey. A very small and apparently distinct species. Position of the leaves much as in *Distichium inclinatum;* but they are more undate-flexuose, less solid and not so acute, and the papillæ on their surface are larger, etc.

Barbula Closteri, *n. sp.*—Caule valde abreviato (vix ultra lineari) laxe cæspitoso, foliis recurvo-patentibus in sicco paulum mutantibus lineali-lanceolatis, canaliculato-carinatis, margine integerrimo uno alterove infra medium lenissime recurvo vel toto plano, apice obtusiusculo minutissime hyalino-apiculato (ut in *B. convoluta*), costa validiuscula percurrente vel brevissime excurrente, rete superne subminuto granuloso-papilloso inferne perlaxo hyalino: flores et fructu desunt: color læte flavido-virens.

On the ground near Closter, Sept., 1867; not since re-discovered, although frequently looked for. Nearest to *B. convoluta;* but that has the leaves more erect, more ovate (wider at the base), abruptly carinate, more acute, and the areolation is one-half smaller.

Funaria Ravenelii, *n. sp.*—A *F. hygrometrica* cui proxima est differt: foliis angustioribus patulis excurrenti-nervibus, capsula angustiore basi acutiore in sicco magis conformiter costata textura densiore, operculo magis persistente, peristomii dentibus (notabiliter ad basim) minus crebre articulatis, etc.

Seaboard of South Carolina, July, 1874, *Ravenel.*

In *F. Ravenelii* the capsule is very acute at the base, and of a dark brownish red color *even when barely mature;* when dry the ridges are very prominent and remarkably uniform, and the mouth is very oblique, being brought into nearly the same plane as the under side of the (horizontal) *capsule*; the texture is thickish and opake; the ordinary cells are heteromorphous, and at the apex of the capsule pass abruptly into the very solid dark fuscous subcubical ones, which form a narrow rim about its mouth. The capsule of *F. hygrometrica* is always pale yellow until after maturity; in the dry state the ridges are not uniform, the texture is lax and subpellucid, and there are 3 or 4 rows of cells immediately beneath the rim which are vertically compressed, and thus the ordinary cells pass gradually into the very solid vertically much compressed (transversely elongated) indistinct ones of the rim itself. I have examined many specimens of *F. hygrometrica* from all parts of N. America, and find the capsule in all to be similar in shape and texture, and only when merging into the form known as "Var. *patula*" do I find spreading leaves; but these are broader with the costa less strongly excurrent.

Bryum Clintoni, Aust. Mss 1869. Ab. *Br. cyclophyllo* simillimo distinctum; statura multum majore foliis cochleariformi-concavis minus patentibus haud marginatis, cellulis multum crassioribus vesciculosis, costa valde incrassata, etc. Wet places along Caledonia Creek, Western New York, (1865) *Clinton.*

Rhynchostegium Novæ-Cæsareæ, Aust.—*Hypnum micans*, Wils.; not of Swartz;—*Hypnum Novæ-Cæsareæ*, Aust. Musc. Appalach. n. 440;—*Chrysobryum micans*, Lindb. Sulliv. Icones Suppl. p. 91, t. 67. This species is quite frequent in the Alleghany mountains of Pennsylvania, where it was found fertile by Messrs. Wolle and Rau in 1874. Some of the capsules are too old, but they are sufficiently well preserved to show the hypnoid character of the peristome; while there are a few of the capsules sufficiently developed to show,—when taken in connection with this character, with the habit of the plant, shape and reticulation of the leaves, etc., that its proper place is in the *Raphidostegium* section of the genus (or subgenus) Rhynchostegium. Calyptra smooth, slightly twisted, fugacious. Capsule small, subcernuous or horizontal, oval or obovate, (when old obconic and wide-mouthed,) nearly regular; operculum, shortly but very distinctly rostrate; annulus not seen; peristome hypnoid, processes as long as the teeth, more or less split in the keel, ciliolæ not seen. Pedicel very slender, about one inch long, cygneous, smooth, dark red. Perichæth densely radiculose at the base from the axils of the leaves, few-leaved; its leaves small, erect, hyaline, ecostate, straight, lanceolate-ovate, acute, distantly dentate-serrate above the middle; vaginula usually longer than the leaves, herbaceous, dark red and copiously rooting at the mouth. Pistillidia 2-8, paraphysate; the paraphyses deep yellow. The plant is diœcious. The male inflorescence, etc., is described and figured in the Icones Suppl. referred to above. I have seen no diagnosis of Dr. Lindberg's "*Chrysobryum*," but have no hesitation in pronouncing the genus superfluous so far as this plant is concerned. It grows only upon rocks which are frequently inundated, in mountain rivulets; and, although, sometimes is abundant, it is also often nearly exterminated from the same ravine by heavy freshets.

Rhynchostegium micans (Swartz).—*Hypnum micans*, Swartz Adnot. Botan. (1829). *H. fulvum*, *H. tenue* and *H. subsimplex*, H. & W.—*H. albulum* C. Mull.—*H. albulum* and *H. fulvum*, Sulliv. Icon. (I.) tt. 112 and 125, etc. The only difference there is between the so-called varieties of this plant is in their size. What are supposed to be its two extremes in this respect are figured in the Icones, referred to above, under the names of *Hyp. albulum* and *Hyp. fulvum*. The operculum is frequently shortly rostrate at least when dry. The mode of growth is the same as in *Rhynchostegium serrulatum* and *R. geophilum;* but as the plant is subaquatic the stems are often more elongated than in either of these..

Rhynchostegium delicatulum, James; Sulliv. Icon. Suppl. p.93, t.69, is only a starved form of *Hypnum recurvans*, Schwgr.; Sulliv. Icon. I. p. 177, t. 111. In fact the figures in the Suppl. give a better representation of this most common American Hypnum, as it has generally occurred to me, than do the figures in the first volume; particularly those which represent the rather long-rostrate operculum, the strongly serrated apex of the leaf, and the much inflated cells at its basal angles (almost precisely as in *Hypnum nemorosum*). However, the species varies not a little in all these respects, (chiefly in the length of the operculum and in the serratures of the leaf—both strongly serrated and entire on the same stem. In my judgment neither *Hypnum recurvans* nor *H. cylindricarpum* are true *Rhynchostegia;* but rather a sort of connecting link between between them and the *Stereodontes*. And I have generally found it difficult to distinguish small forms of the former, when sterile, from the latter, or large forms of it from *Hypnum nemorosum*.

Rhynchostegium Jamesii, Sulliv. Icon. Suppl. p. 92, t. 68, is no *Rhynchostegium*, as a glance at the figure of the perichæth will show!—its leaves being very large, convolute and plicate. It is no doubt *Hypnum hamulosum?* Sulliv. and Lesqx. Exsic. ed. 2, n. 478;=*Hyp. pallescens*, Musc. Appallach. n. 414!=*Hyp.* (*Cupressina*) *depressulum*, C. Mull. Manip. Musc. Nov. 1875, n. 5 and 6, p. 7!=*Pylaisæa polyantha*, James Catalogue (1864)! That it is a mere form, or var. of *Hypnum reptile*, Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer. (1803), there cannot be a shadow of doubt. And Lindberg has shown that Michaux's *Hyp. reptile* is the identical *Leskea pallescens* Hedw. Sp. Musc. (1801);—*Hyp. pallescens* (Hedw.) P. Beauv. Prodr. (1805). The moss which we now have under consideration is the var. *protuberans* (Brid.) Lindb.;—*Hyp. pallescens* Br. Eu. (In the work last quoted, as well as Schimper's Synopsis, the perichætial leaves are erroneously said to be unicostate.) I have not seen the identical specimens from which the figures were drawn for the Icones Suppl.; but have the plant as there represented from various (northern) localities. *Hyp. reptile*, var. *viride*. Musc. Appalach. n. 416, appears to be a form of this same variety (*protuberans*); in some respects it closely resembles *Hyp. adnatum* (a sort of connecting link between the *Amblystegia* and the *Stereodontes*) and is not infrequently confounded with it.

Notes on Hepaticology, by C. F. Austin.—Jungermania (Lophocolea?) exigua, *n. sp.*—Plantæ minutissimæ parasiticæ; caule subcæspitoso simplici erecto tenuissimo vix lineam longo, foliis dissitis suberectis obliquis decurrentibus ovato-quadratis acutiuscule subinæqualiter emarginato-bifidis, amphigastriis subulato-filiformibus (obsoletisve), fructu——?

Parasitic on the leaves of "*Plagiochila distinctifolia*" from Jamaica, in Herb. Taylor.—The lowermost leaves are but little larger than the amphigastria, and usually like them, subulate. There are no amphigastria above the base of the stem, where the leaves appear to be 3-ranked. Areolation minute.

Cephalozia Francisci, var. b, *fluitans*.—*Jungermania inflata*, var. d, *fluitans*, Nees. Hepat. Europ. II, p. 48; Synop. Hepat. p. 106; Gott. & Rabenh. Exsic. n. 581! Aust. Exsic. n. 35!—*Cephalozia obtusiloba*, Lindb. Bot. Not. 1872, p. 164; Dumort. Hepat. Europ. (1874) p. 89.—*C. cladorrhizans*, Geo. Stabler in litt. Jan. 1, 1876.—*C. fluitans*, Aust. MSS.

Caulis prælongus, inter Sphagna scandens vel "in aqua fluitans," e ventre flagellifero-ramosus et hic illic copiose radiculosus, dissite foliosus. Folia caulina pallida (semper?), laxa, e basi angustiori vix decurrente, oblongo-elliptica, profunde biloba, margine integerrima, sinu angusto, lobis obtusis, magis minusve inæqualibus (ventrali longiore), apice incurvo planove. Amphigastria minuta appressa inconspicua (nonnunquam obsolete) subdifformia, sed plerumque triangulari-lanceolata, apice angustissime fisso et incurvo. Flores dioici. Perichætium magnum, in ramulo ventrali longiusculo et brevissimo inferne microphyllo terminali; ejus folia caulinis subconformia, longiora, ovato-oblonga, lobis acutis vel acutiusculis; amphigastria exteriora quadrato-oblonga subcuneatave, obtuse et inæqualiter emarginato-biloba, interiora elongata, angusta et integra. Colesula (immatura) brevis, ovalis, obtusa, obtussime trigona, ore plicato sublacinulato, laciniis truncatis, nudis. Andrœcium (amentulo masc.) vel magnum et in caule primario vel ramulo logiusculo continuum, vel parvum et in ramulo perbrevi terminale; folia perigonialia fere conformia, conferta margine dorsali plano et nudo vel inflexo et tunc obtuse unidentato, antheridium singulum in axillo singulo foventia; amphigastria majora et magis conspicua.

var. b, flagellifera.—*Jung. inflata*, var. b, *flagellifera*, Synop. Hepat. p. 106. "——flagellis ventralibus crebris longis foliolis parvis bifidis distantibus inspersis. An distincta species?" Synop. Hepat. l. c. adnot.

I am indebted to Mr. Geo. Stabler, of Levens, England, for fruiting specimens. The plant grows in peat bogs from New Jersey to Canada, as well as in the North-